TOTAL Current Literature

THE THOUSE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE The Inquiry Department in the May issue of the Hypnotic Magazine contains some very interesting hypnotic experiences, and "Pschie Phenomena in Septic Fevers," by America, which was delivered by Wesley, Dr. W. Waugh; "Suggestion as a Therapeutic and his Sunday school, which was the first in the world. Agent," by Dr. C. Barlow; "Reports of Cases Treated at the Chicago, Stevens Point and Cleveland Schools of Suggestive Therapeu-

Cleveland Schools of Suggestive Therapeutics," and "Some Practical Experience with
Hypnotism," by Charles Townsend.
The Month for May contains as frontispiece a fine portrait of the new ambassador
to England, Colonel John Hay, and another
notable feature of the number is the contribution, "Honoring Mr. Stoddard," in
which to an interview with the word Pickers. which is an interview with the poet, Richard Henry Stoddard, also of a dinner given to him by the Author's club, in the course of which he replied in blank verse to an address by Mr. Stedman.

Five striking and timely articles charac-Five striking and timely articles charac-terize the May issue of Our Day, the lead-ing one being "The Concert of Europe," by W. E. Gladstone. The others are "The Empire of the Turks," by Lealle Fredericks; "The Church of the Twentieth Century," by Strong; "The Life Story of Booker T. Washington," by G. T. B. Davis, and "The Autobiography of a Criminal."

The spring number of Poet-Lore covers he months of April, May and June. In one the months of April, May and June. In one of the notable articles of this issue are a number of extracts from an unpublished romance by Charlotte Bronte, the article bearing the title "A Leaf from an Unopened Volume," by William G. Kingsland. Other thoughtful and interesting papers are "An Excelente Balade of Charatie: As Written by the Good Priest, Thomas Rowley, 1464." by Thomas Chatterton; "A Little Sentimental Voyage," by Louis Delattre; "The Saving of Judas Iscarlot," by Hannah Parker Kimball; "Poetic Personifications of Evil," by Arthur P. Agard; "Woman and Freedom in Whitman," by Helen Abbott Michael; "Shakes-peare as Critic," by J. W. Bray; "Brown-ing a 'Childe Roland' and "Tennyson's 'Vision of Sin," by Theophilus Parsons Sawin; "The Disloyal Wife in Literature" and "Shakespeare Study Program," by Char-lotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke and "Syl-labus for Study of Aesthetics," by Oscar Lowell Triggs.

A noticeable article in the May number of the Bankers' Magazine deals with the com-parative growth of state and national banks Another excellent article relates the "Theory and History of Ancient and Modern Colnage Some attention is given to the subject of "Use of Checks as Substitutes for Money." In all other ways the magazine is teeming with important technical and general information for bankers and business men.
"Genius, Fame and the Comparison of Races" is the subject of the first paper in the May Annais of the American Academy. The author, Prof. Charles H. Cooley, maintains that every able race of men probably produces a number of greatly endowed men many times larger than the number that attain to fame. The question which, if any, of these geniuses are to achieve fame is de termined by historical and social conditions, and these vary so much that the produc-tion of great men cannot justifiably be used as a criterion of the ability of the race. Other papers in this number are "Silver in China," by Dr. Talcott Williams, and "A Comparative Study of the State Constitutions of the American Revolution," by W. C.

The State's Duty, a sociological magazinpublished in St. Louis, contains in the May number an article by Alfred A. Pope on "Roads of Massachusetts," and one by Gen-eral Brinkerhoff on "Prison Reform in

Gunton's Magazine for May opens with an intelligent criticism of "Spencer's Last Book." in which the writer says: "Mr. Spencer's great function is not as an original investigator, but as a generalizer of other people's discoveries-the integration of the work of specialists in the different spheres of investigation into one general harmonious whole." Other articles are "Progressive Tendencies in the South," "Ancient Charters of Liberty," "Vicious Newspaper Economics,"
"Is Russia Turkey's Friend?" "Large Aggregations of Capital" and "The Padrone

Two travel articles in the June Harper's are of especial interest. "A New Switzer-land," written and illustrated by Edwin Lord Weeks, gives a timely hint to pros-pective tourists in Europe. The "new" the Italian border, in which everything, from hotels to mountain ascents, is so uncontaminated by the common run of tourists that Mr. Weeks has scruples of consciences about divulging its charms. In the series "White Man's Africa," Poultney Bigelow treats of the early wars between the Boers and natives, and explains the development of the Dutch feeling to-ward England. Dr. Henry Smith Williams is no doubt wise in disguising his article on the weather under the name "Meteorological Progress of the Century." It is no slight shock, however, after reading the gist of all we have found out about the most discussed to find that, comparatively speaking, we know nothing about it at all. As Dr. Williams concludes, "meteorology is pre-eminently the science of the future." Another prominent feature is the first in-stalment of a new novel by Stockton, "The Great Stone of Sardis." It is a humorous romance of twentieth century invention—a sort of cross between a Jules Verne story and

'Looking Backward.'

The June St. Nicholas opens with a poem, "Laddie's Fishing," by Rev. W. H. Woods, illustrated by Varian. "Steering Without a Compass," by Gustav Kobbe, tells of the various devices that sailors depend upon in guiding the course of their ships, and is filled with quaint bits of sea lore. To the series of papers devoted to life on a man-of-war, Lieutenant John M. Elliott contributes a chapter on "What is Told by the The author says that nothing is so closely identified with the ship all through its career as its bell, and he tells of the part it plays in regulating the daily routine. Some of the most interesting facts in botany are gathered into a paper by Thomas H. Kearney, jr., on "Plants that Feed Upon Insects," for which Harry Fenn has made a number of drawings. The three serials, "Master Skylark," "The Last Three Soldlers" and "Miss Nina Barrow," carry along the plots with interesting instalments re are verses in the number by Oliver Herford, Emilie Poulsson, Charles Love Benjamin and others, as well as many pictures. Not everyone is aware that chocolate is superior to coffee as a beverage for tired brain workers, but this, we are informed, is a fact through the columns of the June number of What to Eat. From this issue we also learn that after-dinner speaking is ruinous to digostion, both to the speaker and the persons addressed. We also learn mething about "Simple Summer Dinners. a timely suggestion for the season of the year; and something about "afternoon teas," and the menus of three "English meals" and many kindred articles, all of which are charmingly written and most delicately and appetizingly illustrated.

In the June number of Current Litetrature

Mr. F. M. Hopkins continues his interesting series of articles, entitled "American Poets of Today." John B. Tabb, the Maryland poet, is the subject under discussion in this number. A timely verse compilation the two pages devoted to war songs of e Greeks. All the regular departments of the magazine, poetry and prose, are of the usual high grade of excellence. Prof. B. I. Wheeler, recently resident in

Athens, in the Atlantic Monthly for June writes an article upon Greece and Turkey, the old struggle between the east and the It is a lucid explanation of the hiswest. It is a fucile explanation of the first torical significance of the Greco-Turkish conflict and of the position of the great European powers. Albert Shaw, author of "Municipal Government in the United States." contributes "The Municipal Problem and Greater New York.' He makes a statement of the typical difficulties of municipal administration in American cities, and illusadministration in American cities, and illus-trates them by a study of the new charter of Greater New York. "The Lock-Step in the Public Schools," by William J. Shearer, superintendent of schools at Elizabeth, N. J., gives the author's experience in attempting to grade classes so as to permit of contin-uous promotion. He shows how individual-ism in teaching is made possible in the public schools, and explains a system that has et-tracted much atetntion. Another article by tracted much ateintion. Another article by William P. Trent of the University of the South discusses "Tendencies of Higher Life in the South." He makes a striking comparison of the south of today and the old south fine ducation, the growth of liberality, morals, eric La South discusses 'Fendencies of Higher Life in the South." He makes a striking comparison of the south of today and the old south in education, the growth of liberality, morals, religion and social changes.

The June Ladies' Home Journal opens with an article by William George Jordan The Baker & Taylor company, New York:

on "What Victoria Has Seen," which graphically recounts the progress of the world in Bourchier Sanford, Cloth; \$1.25. ically recounts the progress of the world in the past sixty years, since the coronation of the English sovereign. Coming on the English sovereign. Coming on the the queen's jubilee, it is especially The establishment of Methodism in America is told in an interesting article, by Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., on "When John Wesley Preached in Georgia." It narrates very interesting hypnotic experiences, and Wesley's great work, his forceful preaching among the articles of the number are describes the first Methodist sermon in

> According to some authorities Stephen Crane depicted the feelings of a soldier in battle better from his imagination alone than others had done it from actual experi ence. Those who read "The Open Boat," in the June number of Scribner's Magazine. will agree that he has pictured the sensa-tions of the shipwrecked better from his own experience of it than others have achieved it by force of imagination. It is a remarkable tribute to his eleverness that he should have succeeded equally in pure imagination and in a transcript of reality. This is the first elaborate account of his terrible experience after the wreck of the steamer Commodore when on its way to Cuba. Richard Harding Davis concludes his

> first long novel "Soldiers of Fortune" with a bit of hand-to-hand fighting that ends the revolution and makes the hero dictator of Olancho for an hour. The conclusion of the love episode is a poetic piece of sentiment. The most noteworthy feature of the June Short Stories is a detective story by Harold Steele Mackaye, entitled, "The Crawford Jewels." The scene is mainly on an ocean steamer and there is a good deal of clever realism and some new devices employed in the development of an interesting plot.

A new volume of the Century, containing the numbers of the magazine for the past six months, has made its appearance. It contains nearly a thousand pages and more than 300 illustrations. The volume is notable among its predecessors as containing the first installments of two of the most successful serial features the Century has ever had. These are General Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant," giving vivid and intimate pictures of the great commander from the headquarters standpoint, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's novel of the American revolution, "Hugh Wynne." There are many revolution, "Hugh Wynne." There are many special articles that readers will be glad to have in permanent form on their library shelves. "A Group of American Girls Early in the Century," by Helen Evertson Smith, and "Old Georgetown," by Dr. John Williamson Palmer, give glimpses of the so cial life of long ago and are quaintly illustrated from old miniatures. Two papers on modern Athens, with drawings by Castaigne, have timely as well as permanent interest. "Election Day in New York," by Ernest Ingersoil; "Places in New York," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and "The Chinese of New York," by Helen F. Clarke, are pro-fusely illustrated articles presenting picturesque phases of metropolitan life. Throe papers by Captain Alfred T. Mahan deal with

and literary lines. NEW BOOKS. "American Plumbing Practice," just from the press, is a compilation of illustrated descriptions of plumbing installations in modern buildings of every character, together with notes and queries touching in-teresting points developed in practice, from articles which have appeared in the Engineering Record. This journal, which gives prominence to municipal and building engineering, has for many years given much at-tention to domestic water supply, house drainage, ventilation and plumbing. Within this period the tall office building has been developed, involving special problems of trainage and plumbing; and the equipment of hotels, hospitals, amusement halls, ming baths and other public buildings has been upon the most thorough and elaborate scale. The illustrated descriptions of the most notable examples of plumbing work in these different classes of buildings which have been published in the Engineering Record from week to week, have proven valuable to plumbers as well as to architects, and their collection in book form consti-tutes a most comprehensive and practical work on modern American plumbing practice. The book is a well bound quarto of 259 pages and contains over 500 illustrations.

Lord Nelson in the battles of the Nile, Co-penhagen and Trafalgar. There are the

usual number of papers on purely artistic

Price, \$3. The Engineering Record, 100 William street. New York. In the interest of its subject matter, as well as in its literary and mechanical execution, "Carpenter's Geographical Reader" treating of Asia, is by far the most attractive book of its kind. known to western readers as an experienced traveler and writer, has here given the re-sults of his recent extended journeys through the different countries of Asia, to gether with personal observations of their native peoples, just as they are found today in their homes and at their work. The plan of the book, together with its charm of style, makes it specially interesting and valuable. The reader is made to accomvaluable. The reader is made to accompany Mr. Carpenter on his travels, taking ship with him at Vancouver, visiting first Japan, and then proceeding to the several Asiatic countries in turn. Each chapter is as entertaining as a story, besides conveying a large amount of valuable information Indeed the book might appropriately b called, "A Trip Through Asia with the Children." The interest and effectiveness of the book is greatly enhanced by the il-lustrations, which are found on almost every page. They are remarkably good half-tone reproductions from photographs taken by the author on the ground. The work is also supplied with a number of clear, well exe-

cuted maps of Asia and all its countries.

American Book company, Chicago.

A most valuable work for investors and students of municipal government, "The Manual of American Water Works," for 1897, has been edited by M. N. Baker, Ph. B., associate editor of the Engineering News. The book describes the water works systems of the United States and Canada, not 3,350 in number, and gives the water rates charged in 1,250 cities and towns. In the introduction some recent tendencies in water works practice are reviewed, with comments upon the increase in the number of works during the past six years. A feature of the book of especial interest at this time is the figures which it gives showing how the works in each state are divided between public and private ownership. A list of 200 cities and towns is given, in which the ownership of the water works has changed from private to public, and there is another list of reverse changes in twenty cities and towns. The price of the Manual is \$3. The Engineering News Publishing company, New

"Nursery Problems," by Dr. Leroy M. Yale consists of a series of contributions to the columns of Babyhood, the Mother's Nursery Guide. The inquiries addressed to the medical editor by anxious mothers on a great variety of subjects are very numerous and the replies given to them are here reproduced and cannot fail to be of benefit to the mothers who seek the guidance of this book A large amount of fresh material no previously published has been incorporated, adding considerably to its value. The Conrary Publishing company, 140 Nassau street, New York.

MAGAZINES RECEIVED. The Men's Outfitter, 54 and 56 Franklin street, New York. The Transmississippian. 224 North First street, Council Bluffs, Ia. Our Day. 153 LaSalle street, Chicago. The Hypnotic Magazine. Psychic Publish-

ing company, Chicago, Current Literature. 55 Liberty street, New The Ladies' Home Companion. Philadel

Woman's Home Companion. Springfield, O. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. 42-44 Bond street, New York. The Cosmopolitan. Irvington, N. Y.

The Pail Mail Magazine. The International News company. New York. Short Stories. 55 Liberty street, New York.
The New Illustrated Magazine. The International News company, New York.
What to Eat. Minnespolis, Minn.
The Cassell Publishing company, 31 East

oventeenth street, New York.

The Black Cat. 144 High street, Boston.
Popular Science. 108 Fulton street, New

The Arena. Copley Square, Boston. Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. BOOKS RECEIVED.

J. B. Lippincott company. Philadelphia: "Ripple and Flood," by James Prior. Paper; 50 cents

FROM CLEMENT CHASE, OMAHA. Rand McNally & Co., Chicago: "Deltlah of Harlem," by Richard Henry Savage. Pa-per; 25 conts.

FROM THE OMAHA NEWS COMPANY. The New England News company, Boston: "Woodward's Book on Horticulture," by R.

r. Woodward. Paper; 25 cents. MEGEATH'S STATIONERY COMPANY. Houghton Miffin & Co., Boston: "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise," by Herbert

D. Ward. Cloth; \$1.25.
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:
"Mountain Climbing," A symposium. Cloth;
\$1.50. "Athletic Sports." A symposium.
Cloth; \$1.50.

D. Appleton & Co., New York: "General Grant," by James Grant Wilson. Cloth; The Century company, New York: Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine, Norember, 1896, to April, 1897." Cloth; 960

pages. Harper & Brothers, New York: "John Hallfax, Gentleman," by Mrs. Craik. Cloth; 517 pages. "The Missionary Sheriff," by Octave Thanet. Cloth; \$1.25. "Leonora of the Yawmish," by Francis Dana. Cloth; \$1.25. "A Loyal Traitor," by James Barnes. Cloth; \$1.50. "Flowers of Field, Hill and Swamp," by Carolina A. Creevey. Cloth;

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UTILIZING OLD SMOOTHBORES.

Discarded Civil War Cannon of Some Consequence. Now and then, after years and million have been spent in developing enterprise along new fangled lines, it is suddenly discovered that these lines were all wrong and that the old notions abandoned a decade or two ago were the true ones. This does not

happen often, relates the New York Herald, but it does happen, and Colonel William N. Bell's newly invented projectile affords reason for suspicion that such has been the cas with the rifled cannon, the highest develop ment of the century in heavy ordnance. Fo this projectile, which now seems to be the cheapest, surest and most accurate by far of all yet invented, is fired more easily and more accurately and with far greater econ-omy of power and cost from the old fashoned \$3,000 smoothbore of the 60s than from the magnificently expensive rifled wonder of

What this will mean in case the govern ment tests soon to be undertaken prove the accuracy of the original tests may be gathered from the fact that \$3,000,000 worth of the old smoothbores of rebellion times is lying loose around the United States-s much old iron and nothing more. It will be a wonderful saving if these can yet be

In order to appreciate what Colonel Bell's projectile really does we must first consider why it was found necessary to rifle cannon.

The old round shot that used to be fired from smoothbores were never effective. There was great loss of power by the escape of gases around the edges of the ball, and after it left the cannon the wind banked up against its sides and swerved it wide of its mark. When conical projectiles were submark. When conical projectiles were substituted for balls the first of these difficulties was overcome, but not the second. In order to give conical projectiles a rapid twist in their flight thus enabling them to bore their their flight them to be a flight the non were rifled—that is, curved grooves were cut into their bores. The operation was ex-ceedingly expensive and demanded an exceedingly expensive quality of steel, but it solved the problem. Such are the great weapons of today.

But while rifled cannon solved these prob ems it developed a great fault. Projectiles shot from them are apt to "tumble," that is, to whirl round and round as a stick does when thrown into the air from the hand. To improving the projectile so as to insure its steadiness in flight.

it not only solves that, but secures the necessary rotary twist in the air without the necessity of being fired from a rifled gun. To be sure it can be fired from a rifled gun, but just as good effects—even better, some experts think—can be obtained by using an old-fashioned, smooth-bore gun.

ordnance expert of great ability. Colonel Bell has given the subject of projectiles long and arduous study, and a number of his inventions have proved of great practical value His latest invention has been successfully tested at the Presido of San Francisco, where it was fired from a six-pounder smooth-bore gun, attaining a velocity of a little over 700

feet per second in a steady flight.

Otheir tests are expected to take place shortly, both on the Pacific coast and in the east, and if the results are found to be uniformly satisfactory it is likely that the War department will take favorable notice of the invention by adopting it for use by the artillery of the regular army. The construction of this projectile is quite

simple and its principle readily understood. In shape it is an ordinary conical shot. In its bore is a hollow capable of holding a considerable quantity of alow burning powder. A plug screws into this hollow, holding the securely within. And now comes the essential point of dif-

ference between this and other projectiles. Around the edges of this plug are a series of grooves leading into the powder chambe and bored at an angle opposite to the direction in which the projectile is expected to twist or revolve on its lateral axis, and thus bore its way through the air.

The principle is old and simple. The pow-der burning inside after the projectile leaves the cannon exerts sidewise pressure through the slanted grooves and twists the projectile in the opposite direction. It is the same principle exactly that makes your Fourth of July pinwheel revolve when lighted. Now for the experiment. The chamber in the projectile is filled with slow burning powder and the plug screwed tightly down. A charge of quick burning powder is now dropped into the smooth bore cannon and the projectile is pushed in upon it. The fuse

is attached and the cannon is fired. The quick burning powder on being lighted does two things. It expels the projectile with an energy dependent upon its quality and quantity and it lights the slow burning powder through the grooves. The slow burning powder begins to act at once, ac-celerating the speed and initiating the twist even before leaving the cannon. But is is after it leaves the cannon and begins its flight that the slow burning powder does its best work. It actually increases the speed while in the air by its reaction against the atmosphere, and until the powder is burned out the rotary motion continues to accelerate. There is no tumbling for this projectile

with the utmost of precision.

Colonel Bell is stationed at the Presidio at
San Francisco and it is there where he has
made his experiments and attained what he believes is a magnificent success. His first experiment, made a little over a year ago, was to compare the forces of his projectile and common conical solid shot. He fired a common shot with a certain amount of pow-

res its way through the atmosphere

der and got the usual result. He then fired one of his shots at the same weight and with the same amount of powder. The result was startling, for the recoil was so great that the twenty-four pounder was turned over and broken, and the shot was

carried far out to sea. Experiments made a few weeks later only served to strengthen the theory. Colonel Bell's shots were fired three or four times as far as a common solid shot with the same weight of powder. Their accuracy left nothing to be desired. The shot showed the highest initial velocity and struck with the most remarkable precision, although the gun used was an old, discarded relic of the rebellion, badly rusted.

Not only piles of the very worst kind can be cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, but eczema, scalds, burns, bruises, boils, ulcers and all other skin troubles can be in-stantly relieved by the same remedy.

Novel Litigation. Legal disputes in Borneo are curiously decided. The two litigants are each given a lump of sait of the same size to drop simul-taneously into water. The one whose lump

first dissolves is deemed to be in the wrong Say "No," and stick to it, when you are urged to buy something "just as good" as the article you asked for.

STRANCE INDIANS IN IOWA

Cling to Their Aboriginal Customs in the Midst of Civilization.

BRIEF STUDY OF THE MUSWAKI TRIBE

Penceful, Industrious, Honest and Law Abiding, but, Shun the Whites...The Dog a Saered Animal.

Every year or so some very reliable explorer returns from a hitherto unsuspected field with interesting accounts of discovery which convince his hearers that this domain of ours still offers fresh attractions to those in search of the weird and unusual. The government's attention was lately called to a strange people, known as the Muskwaki, cocupying a small tract of land in the eastern central part of Iowa, relates the Washington correspondent of the New York Herall. Although the Muskwaki have for many years been close neighbors of the whites they have always held themselves strangely aloof from the latter. They have ever been peaceful, and, to all appearances, law-abiding, yet the whites have never been able to know them, to exchange gossip with them, nor even to corrupt them. On account of this unusual reserve the Muskwaki have always been regarded as a mysterious race. Prof. W. J. McGee, an ethnologist and ex-plorer of Washington, has just returned from an interesting visit to these people, made on behalf or the government's bureau of ethnology. The territory of the strange on behalf ethnology. race lies in a bit of picturesque country principally along the bottom of the lower river, in the southern part of Tama county Iowa. The several little winter and summe villages occupied by the different clans o gens are distributed both among the low lands and the adjacent hills. The Muskwaki number in all about 400 souls, who occupy 3,000 acres, all their own. Their agriculture is purely aboriginal, the crops consisting principally of the aboriginal Indian corn, beans and pumpkins. Their only domes-ticated animals are ponles and dogs, the latter being bred both for use in their religious ceremoniais and as a sort of emergency ration, since, according to their belief, they may resort to dog flesh and sussain the spark of life thereby when all other supplies of human food have been cut off.

STRANGE CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS. Prof. McGee describes the Muskwaki as strictly aboriginal, clinging to the customs of their ancestors more tenaciously than even more isolated tribes. They have no end to strange customs and beliefs. One of these is their sacrifice of dogs as an important part of certain religious ceremonials. To them the dog is a sacred animal, and for this reason it is deemed fitting that now and then its life should be made an offering to the deity. In certain rituals the dog's flesh is eaten.

The religious beliefs of these people are particularly sacred to them. The Muskwaki

The Muskwaki object to having their children educated in the agency school, because there they must associate with white children. They say that the white children at-tending are not always honest; that they have been known to be deceifful and sly. and sometimes to lie and take things which do not strictly belong to them. Honesty is one of the prevailing virtues of the Musk-waki. They say that white children come remedy this experiments without number to their village, throw stones at them, laugh have since been made, all in the direction of at them and sometimes enter their houses improving the projectile so as to insure its without being bidden. Furthermore, they improving the projectile so as to insure its steadiness in flight.

It is that problem which Colonel Bell's whites too often become morally impure. It is not only solves that but the Muskwaki of either sex intermarries with the whites. There have been but six cases since the tribe has lived

among the whites. These people have excellent physiques and great statures. Their mode of life is in nearly every respect aboriginal. They dress more like Mongols than red men, wearing odd turbans woven of hemp and bark, while The inventor of this projectile which promises so much is Lieutenant Colonel William H. Bell, assistant commisary general of subsistence of the United States army, and an ordernous extent of the United States are ordernous extent ordernous which, unlike the Chinese pigtail, is rolled instead of plaited. This rott is generally an inch in diameter, a foot long, and is closely twisted with cord.

SUMMER AND WINTER HOMES. The Muskwaki house is also strictly aboriginal. Each family or collection of families has its distinct summer and winter residence. The winter houses are built the forest, that they may be protected by the trees, while the summer houses are in the cleared lands. The winter house consists primarily of a framework of poles, bent to form a semi-elipsoid, covered with large pleces of coarse matting, woven uniformly from stalks of the cat tail flag. This matting adds to the oriental appearance of the com-munity. There is a smoke-hole in the mid dle of the roof of the ordinary single house, which has a single fireplace immediately be-

ow this opening.

The single house is occupied by two famlies, one of which lives on one side and the other on the opposite side of the fireplace. The double houses are proportionately greater in size, have two fireplaces, and are occupied by two or four families. The door-way is at the eastern end of each house, that way is at the eastern can be the sun, which planet is the principal god of the tribe. Should one of the tribe kill a man in honor-able combat, his doorway must face the south. In these winter anodes the Musk-waki sleep upon the ground, reclining on

trips of matting. The summer houses consist of logs set up the ground, supporting stringers, the sides and roofs being made by slabs bark, fastened with cord, twisted out the under bark. Inside the occupants sleep upon platforms, being thus raised to admit a circulation of air. In front of each summer abode, and about ten feet distant, is always erected a large platform, upon which the people recline, screened from the sun by a sort of brush canopy. This is used as is the porch of one of our summer residences. The houses, both summer and vinter, are clustered in little groups or villages, each of which belongs to a certain

tian or gens.

The main object of Prof. McGee's trip was The main object of Frot. Sucrees a trap was to study the fundamental laws of the Musk-wakt. He appealed to the chief functionaries of the tribe for information concerning these. To answer his appeal a council was called, attended by the reigning chief of the tribe, the chief medicine man, nine of the old men—the cabinet, so to speak—the professors and his interretors. The proceedure. professor and his interpretor. The procedure in this august meeting consisted principally of silence and smoking, the monotony of which was occasionally broken by a very deliberate speech on the part of one of the dignitaries. The result was an announce ment that the laws were secret.

Prof. McGee says that Muskwaki in En-glish means either "red earth" or "red fox." The white people commonly and erroneously speak of them as a branch of the Sac and Fox tribe. Because of a false impression the Sac and Fox Indians are always grouped together, as though they were one tribe. After having been removed together to reservations, part in Kansas and part in Indian Territory, coldners continued to grow between the tribes. Finally, all of the Foxes removed to the present territory of Muskwaki. The Muskwaki really are the Foxes, although the Sacs remaining on the reservations are always called the Sac and Fox Indians.



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